

GOSSIP OF THE STREET
GERMANY'S ONLY HOPE OF FINANCIAL RECOVERY CENTERED ON AMERICA

Empire, With Empty Treasury, in Event of Victory Would Look to United States. Gossip of the Street

How Germany would recoup her shattered finances in the event of victory over the Allies was vividly portrayed yesterday at the opening session of the Sixth Annual Convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America in the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, by Lewis H. Franklin, president of the association and vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"Imagine," he said, "Germany victorious over France and England and their Allies, drunk with the lust of power, bankrupt as a result of the war, seeking to rebuild her empty treasury. 'To whom would Germany turn?' he continued, 'To France or England? No! Neither France nor England can be conquered until their last treasure has been spent, and, if conquered, then surely they would be treacherous. With the broad expanse of the Western Hemisphere lying outspread before her eyes in all its richness, can you imagine Germany, victorious yet poverty stricken, overlooking such an opportunity to recoup her former fortunes?'"

The condition of German finance is summed up in a recent book on the subject by Professor Jastrow, of Berlin, when he states boldly that the German system of war finance rests on no foundation but "confidence in the success of the German arms," and that German credit rests on "a state of mind," and he seems rather proud of both conclusions.

Those in a position to comprehend the German system from every standpoint have no hesitation in saying that so far as concerns finance and all that it implies, peace to Germany is going to be much more terrible than war; and the statement in a dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, attributed to Admiral von Trippitz, who, addressing a meeting of the National party at Munich, said, "Peace without economical indemnity would mean defeat for the Central Powers," is but another confirmation of Germany's present financial plight.

Activity in Municipal Bonds Continues

The activity in good municipal bonds still continues. It would seem, as one banker said yesterday, as though the old standby investor, after the hurriedly campaign for the Liberty Loan, had wiped off his specs, taken out his pencil and from every authority found out just where he stood in the matter of war and super-taxation, and after elaborate calculation had concluded that, after all, tax-free municipal 4s or 4 1/2s were not a bad investment for him at the present time. And it would seem as though there were quite a good number of these old-time investors coming into the market.

The representative of a large banking concern that usually carries a big list of such bonds complained yesterday that he could have sold \$100,000 of municipals before 10 a. m., but he hadn't got them.

He also drew attention to the small number of such bonds that were coming out, whether such action is in deference to the request made by the Government some time ago for municipalities to go slow on new financing or whether from some stress of circumstances and the cost and scarcity of labor he said he could not say. The request made by the Government in this connection was understood by many to apply only to the period immediately before and during the second Liberty Loan campaign, so that there would be no interference with its success.

This man also pointed out that in a recent publication largely devoted to State municipals, reference was only made to one small issue of less than \$100,000 by the borough of Homestead, Pa. No others appeared in the list of new municipals, and although several small boroughs and townships were getting ready to sell new issues before the publication of the Government's request, these were withdrawn, and up to the present no action has been made to place them on the market.

It is also well known that many municipalities are averse to an increase in taxation, which usually goes with new bond issues, as a majority of the citizens believe the Federal taxation at present is quite enough of a burden.

Kansas City Terminal's \$3,000,000 Note Issue

An issue of \$3,000,000 Kansas City Terminal Railway Company one-year 6 percent notes has been announced by Lee Higginson & Co., William A. Read & Co. and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

This is one of the first new issues of any importance that has appeared since the second Liberty Loan campaign.

The notes are offered to the public at 99 1/2, to yield 6 1/2 per cent. The usual discount is allowed to bankers and brokers. These notes have been favorably received in financial circles in this city, due in part to the security back of them, but largely to the short period which they have to run and the comparatively modest size of the issue.

They are secured by pledged collateral of \$4,616,000 par value of the company's first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds at 65, and are guaranteed unconditionally, both principal and interest, by the twelve leading railroads entering Kansas City over this terminal system, which has been built at a cost of more than \$40,000,000.

While it is true that some five of these roads have been at one time or another in the hands of a receiver, they are all said to be in good shape at present, but the guarantee of the roads is such that if for any reason one or more of them should default on their obligations the remaining companies must make good the deficit; in other words, they are each for all and all for each.

In connection with new financing there is considerable speculation in certain quarters as to what a number of public utilities corporations in various parts of the country are going to do when a large volume of short-term notes and other obligations mature at the close of the present and the beginning of next year. For some days past financiers closely associated with certain public utilities were hoping for a favorable outcome to the plan of rediscounting short-term notes by the Federal Reserve Bank route, as proposed by the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. in the matter of the \$25,000,000 two-year notes by the American Tobacco Company, but as that plan has failed some other plan must be thought out.

Not that those interested in public utilities expected to be able to use that system, but it was thought that if it were successful it might relieve the situation to the extent of permitting greater ease in renewing or refunding these maturing obligations.

President's Appeal to Labor and Warning to Pacifists

It is hoped in the financial district that the stirring patriotic appeal of President Wilson to labor to help to crush German autocracy and make democracy safe will fall on willing ears all over the country, and that the thinly veiled threat of warning to the pacifists that "any people that compounds with the present German Government is compounding for its own destruction" will be heeded promptly.

The strike of trolley workers at Akron, O., and of the workers on Government contracts in northern New Jersey were not considered serious, but merely local eruptions capable of early adjustment.

News From Russia More Encouraging

While there is no great enthusiasm over the news from Russia that Kerensky has come back, there was a more optimistic feeling on the Street and in the brokers' offices yesterday than there has been for some time past.

One well-known broker said he looked for a gradual advance in prices for stocks, especially first-class rails, but that he also looked for an occasional temporary recession in prices, perhaps in the most unexpected quarters, as such conditions invariably followed both a bull and a bear market.

Financing of Work for the Government

A great deal of interest has been created as to how concerns which have received large Government war orders are financing their work, as none of them has appeared in the public money market for funds, nor is there any indication of their doing so at an early date.

It is said that by the terms of the contracts under which they are executing the work the Government is obliged to provide advance funds and periodic payments as the work progresses. This permits these corporations to pursue the Government work without any strain on the corporation's working capital, which remains available for regular business.

It was rumored on the Street yesterday that there was some heavy buying of Rapid Transit owing to a statement of increased net earnings having been talked about.

Country's Paramount Concern Today Is War

Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, is in favor of a priority board to pass on public offerings of securities. He says no new financing should be encouraged at present which does not meet an immediate need. His statement on the subject is as follows:

"There is one phase of Government financing to meet the needs of war which must not be ignored if it is to be attended with the largest possible measure of success, and that is the desirable elimination of competition for Government issues as they are offered.

"To meet the pressing demands of war, the Government should have the right of way in its demands for labor, capital and materials, and everything possible which means competition with these demands should be eliminated, or at least postponed.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS
PROVISIONS

There was a fair jobbing demand and the market ruled firm. The quotations for city beef, dressed, 20c; and city beef, dressed, 19c; city beef, dressed, 18c; city beef, dressed, 17c; city beef, dressed, 16c; city beef, dressed, 15c; city beef, dressed, 14c; city beef, dressed, 13c; city beef, dressed, 12c; city beef, dressed, 11c; city beef, dressed, 10c; city beef, dressed, 9c; city beef, dressed, 8c; city beef, dressed, 7c; city beef, dressed, 6c; city beef, dressed, 5c; city beef, dressed, 4c; city beef, dressed, 3c; city beef, dressed, 2c; city beef, dressed, 1c; city beef, dressed, 0c.

REFINED SUGARS

The market ruled firm on a basis of \$25 for extra fine granulated.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There was a fair jobbing demand and the market ruled firm. The quotations for city milk, 10c; city milk, 9c; city milk, 8c; city milk, 7c; city milk, 6c; city milk, 5c; city milk, 4c; city milk, 3c; city milk, 2c; city milk, 1c; city milk, 0c.

POULTRY

There was a fair jobbing demand and the market ruled firm. The quotations for city chickens, 10c; city chickens, 9c; city chickens, 8c; city chickens, 7c; city chickens, 6c; city chickens, 5c; city chickens, 4c; city chickens, 3c; city chickens, 2c; city chickens, 1c; city chickens, 0c.

FRESH FRUITS

There was a fair jobbing demand and the market ruled firm. The quotations for city apples, 10c; city apples, 9c; city apples, 8c; city apples, 7c; city apples, 6c; city apples, 5c; city apples, 4c; city apples, 3c; city apples, 2c; city apples, 1c; city apples, 0c.

VEGETABLES

There was a fair jobbing demand and the market ruled firm. The quotations for city potatoes, 10c; city potatoes, 9c; city potatoes, 8c; city potatoes, 7c; city potatoes, 6c; city potatoes, 5c; city potatoes, 4c; city potatoes, 3c; city potatoes, 2c; city potatoes, 1c; city potatoes, 0c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS (Continued)

There was a fair jobbing demand and the market ruled firm. The quotations for city butter, 10c; city butter, 9c; city butter, 8c; city butter, 7c; city butter, 6c; city butter, 5c; city butter, 4c; city butter, 3c; city butter, 2c; city butter, 1c; city butter, 0c.

TEXTILE MACHINERY

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SEASON TICKETS
FREE OF WAR TAX

That is, if You Bought Them Prior to November 1, New Ruling

PAID IT? GET A REFUND
Movie Theatres Permitted to Pay Levy for Patrons if They So Desire

A pleasant little surprise has descended upon persons who purchased, previous to November 1, season tickets for the opera and other entertainments which are set to be performed. They were told that they would be obliged to pay a war tax of 10 per cent of the value of the tickets, but the Government has now decided that the tax will not be collected from them. Those who paid cash for their tickets may get the tax refunded.

The new ruling comes from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Hooper, at Washington, to collectors of Internal Revenue in charge of the Philadelphia district. The premature collection of the tax was due, it is said, to the fact that the war revenue bill was passed in October and went into effect before the Government officials had time to interpret all its details.

John Jones, who bought a theatre ticket for himself and his best girl previous to November 1 for a performance which was to take place after November 1 in the Grand Opera House, was told by the collector that he must pay the war tax. He had no objection to paying the tax, but the theatre management cannot keep it, as it is held responsible for the collection of the tax. John Jones could get his forty cents back if he could prove that he bought the tickets before November 1. But even if he has happened to lose his seat check there would be nothing to show that he bought the tickets before the day of the performance.

MAY GO TO BED CROSS
Thousands of dollars have accrued to the theatre in this way from the sale of tickets in Philadelphia. What will be done with the money? In all probability it will be turned over to the Red Cross or some other patriotic work. It is not likely that any American citizen will begrudge the few pennies the Government would be collecting from him in this way.

The "biggest" individuals in Philadelphia who are affected by the new ruling are the subscribers to season tickets at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Metropolitan Opera House is to give these subscribers the amount of their season tickets for the season beginning November 20, and the season tickets were placed on sale before October 20. If the opera house is filled to capacity for the season before November 1, and if all the seats had been paid for before November 1, the amount of war tax returnable to the subscribers would be close to \$200,000. But Manager Hooper says that it is impossible to estimate at this time what share of the subscriptions were paid for in cash, with the war tax added. A person who paid cash for his season tickets before November 1 for the season before November 1 will get his \$8 war tax back.

Those who merely subscribed to season tickets at the opera without making any cash payment for their tickets are to be sent will not now find the war tax included in their bills, unless they dated their subscription after November 1. The amount of extra bookkeeping is made necessary by the new ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, to return to ticket holders who paid cash before November 1 the amount of their season tickets for the season before November 1. The amount of the war tax on each ticket was only three or five cents, and the entire amount returnable would be only \$20. As in the case of purchases of seats for theatrical performances, it is not thought likely that any one will be able to ask for the return of his three cents on his ticket.

The new ruling does not apply to subscribers of the Philadelphia Choral Society, whose tickets, for the first performance of the season on December 28, were sold at the box office a week in advance of the Friday and Saturday performances during the week which included November 1. The tickets were sold at 50 cents and fifty-cent tickets, the war tax on each ticket was only three or five cents, and the entire amount returnable would be only \$20. As in the case of purchases of seats for theatrical performances, it is not thought likely that any one will be able to ask for the return of his three cents on his ticket.

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DEATHS

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